

FRAGRANT ORNAMENT

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

5 1. Field of the Invention

This invention relates to a fragrant ornament comprising a fragrance container that contains aromatic substance inside, and especially relates to the fragrant ornament that can release aromatic substance only when necessary by pulling, squashing, and kneading the fragrance container.

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2. Description of the Related Art

As the conventional fragrant ornaments, there are ornaments that demonstrate fragrant function using a fragrance container made of porous materials such as sponge and the like, thereby exuding the fragrance from the fragrance container.

15 However, since such ornaments release the fragrance constantly, there still remains the problem of giving people around the fragrance even when unnecessary, and also being uneconomical for consuming large amount of the aromatic substance.

Hence, the purpose of this invention is to provide the fragrant ornament that releases fragrance only when the user changes the shape of the ornament by pulling,
20 kneading and squashing according to need.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention can overcome the above-mentioned problems, and its purpose is to provide a fragrant ornament, comprising as a part of the ornament a fragrance
25 container which is made of elastic material and has fragrance release pores that completely

or approximately hold the aromatic substance inside and generally release fragrance when the shape of the fragrance container is changed.

A fragrance container as mentioned above is preferably capable of the elastic deformation obtained by changing its shape, so that the deformation enlarges the effective diameter of the fragrance release pores that generally are the same as or smaller than the effective diameter of the contained aromatic substance.

A fragrance container as mentioned above can be capable of the elastic deformation that enables the diameter of its fragrance release pores, which are completely or approximately closed at a steady basis, to become larger than that of the aromatic substance by changing the shape of the fragrance container.

A fragrance container in the above that forms a part of this fragrant ornament can be the ornaments body itself, or a core material that connects the ornament body.

A fragrance container in the above that forms a part of this fragrant ornament can be a cord member attached to the ornament body. The cord member can include, but it is not limited to a string member, a thread member and a yarn member.

A fragrant ornament as mentioned above can be applied to, for example, straps, bracelets, necklaces, key rings, earrings, underwear, shirts, jackets, anklets, straps for glasses, hair bands, employee ID card folders and their straps, belts, buckles, neckties, tiepins, chains for tiepins, brassieres, straps for brassieres, garters, garter belts, footwear, straps for footwear, and antislipping parts for footwear.

Also, a fragrance container as mentioned above or a part of its connected member preferably has an injection hole for injecting the aromatic substance and an exhaust hole for exhausting air.

The above-mentioned injection hole and/or the exhaust hole, which are generally

closed or keep the effective diameter smaller than that of the aromatic substance, can change their shapes when injecting the aromatic substance, thereby allowing an aromatic substance injecting device and the air to pass through the holes.

As a typical example of the injecting device as mentioned above, an injector or a
5 needle can be used.

A fragrance container in this invention can comprises one tubular end, a tubular injecting device that is inserted into the tubular end, a fixing member that fixes the tubular end of the fragrance container to the injecting device by insertion, and a cap member that seals the opening of the other end of the injecting device, so that leakage of the aromatic
10 substance from the connecting part between the fragrance container and the sealing cap can be prevented, and solve the problem of uneconomical and unwanted release of the fragrance.

A sealing cap in the fragrance container as mentioned above can double as a connecting part with other parts, thereby connecting the fragrance container with
15 accessories and the like, and the fragrant ornament therefore becomes more valuable as an ornament.

An injecting device as mentioned above can comprise connecting function so that the fragrant ornament can be applied to loop ornaments.

The above and other objects features and advantages of the present invention will
20 become apparent from the following description read in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, in which like reference numerals designate the same elements.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is a partial cross-sectional view of a strap according to an embodiment of

the present invention;

Fig. 2a is a partial cross-sectional view of a position of the strap illustrated in Fig. 1;

Fig. 2b is a magnified view of the pores of the present invention;

5 Figs.3a – 3d illustrate examples of personal ornaments to which the present invention is adapted;

Fig. 4 is an exploded view of a connection available to straps and the like according to the other embodiment of the present invention; and

Fig. 5 is an assembled view of the connection illustrated in Fig.4.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

A strap related to this embodiment is attachable to, for example, mobile phones and portable communication terminals such as PADs (Personal Digital Assistants), however its use is not limited.

15 As shown in Fig. 1, a strap S mainly comprises a strap 1 attachable to mobile phones and the like, a holding clasp 2 connected to Strap 1 via a clasp 3, a tubular fragrance container 4 jointed to Holding clasp 2, and an ornament body 5 attached to Fragrance container 4. Here, a 6a and a 6b are the stoppers to prevent Ornament body 5 from slipping off from Fragrance container 4. In this example, Fragrance container 4 is in
20 a form of cord member, and doubles as the function of a core material jointing Ornament body 5 together.

Hereinafter, the details of Fragrance container 4 are explained as referring to Fig.2a. Plugs 7a and 7b for sealing aperture of the tube ends are attached to both ends of Fragrance container 4 made of elastic plastic. While an injection hole 8a is formed in

Plug 7a so that an injector or a needle is inserted to inject the aromatic substance such as perfumes into Fragrance container 4, an exhaust hole 8b is also formed in Plug 7b so that the air inside of the tube can escape as the aromatic substance is injected into Fragrance container 4 using the above injector or the needle.

5 If Plugs 7a and 7b are made of the elastic plastic, Injection hole 8a and Exhaust hole 8b can always be closed completely or without leaking the aromatic substance as long as the injection of the aromatic substance is not necessary.

 Therefore, it is preferred to form Injection hole 8a and Exhaust hole 8b of the size of effective diameter that prevent the aromatic substance in Fragrance container 4 from
10 exuding.

 Additionally, Injection hole 8a and Exhaust hole 8b can also be formed in Fragrance container 4 itself.

 Also, as shown in Fig. 2b, a multiple of fragrance release pores 9 are formed in Fragrance container 4. The effective diameter of Fragrance release pores 9 can be diverse,
15 however they are adjusted to be the same as or smaller than the effective diameter of the aromatic substance in order to completely or approximately prevent the aromatic substance from exuding at a steady basis.

 Fragrance release pores 9 are comprised to release the aromatic substance only when they are enlarged as the dotted line shown in Fig. 2b by pulling Fragrance container 4.
20 The above Fragrance release pores 9 are easily obtained by forming Fragrance container 4 with elastic porous material whose opening ratio can be adjusted by controlling its content of impurities. Naturally, it is also possible to form Fragrance pores 9 of an appropriate diameter by sticking a needle in the material that does not allow the aromatic substance to pass through.

In the case of Strap S, although the aromatic substance does not completely or approximately exude at a steady basis since Fragrance release pores 9 are small, the fragrance is released only when Fragrance release pores 9 are enlarged as the shape of
5 Fragrance container 4 is changed by pulling and kneading Strap S according to need. Accordingly, Strap S is extremely economical and beneficially effective since the fragrance will not be released in unfavorable atmosphere.

The present invention can apply not only to straps in the above but also to a broad range of ornaments. For example, as shown in Figs. 3a – 3d, this invention applies to a
10 bracelet B, a necklace N, an earring Y, and a key ring K. In addition, this invention can apply to underwear such as brassieres. The preferred embodiment is to apply this invention to straps of a brassiere so that it releases the fragrance when the straps are pulled. As another applicable example, the present invention can also apply to shirts and jackets. It is possible to enjoy fragrance occasionally by pulling the straps attached to a part of
15 shirts and jackets. Moreover, this invention can also be applied to anklets, straps for glasses, hair bands, straps and folders for employee ID cards, belts, garter belts, buckles, tiepins, chains for tiepins, brassieres, straps for brassieres, footwear, straps for footwear, and antislipping parts for footwear.

In addition, the fragrance container does not always have to be a cord member as a
20 core material, but can be the ornament itself. For example, a room for containing aromatic substance can be formed inside of Ornament body 5 in Fig.1. With such embodiment, the room for containing aromatic substance can comprise an ornament itself such as Bracelet B, Necklace N, Erring Y and Key ring K shown in Fig. 3, and therefore, the scope of the present invention covers broaches, rings, pendants, belts, belt buckles,

wallets, card cases, pass cases, and other ornaments including scent bags that release fragrance. Such embodiment can achieve the fragrance release by kneading ornament itself.

5 The fragrance release pores in the present invention are not required to hold the effusion of the aromatic substance completely, but required at least approximately by having a certain degree of the effective diameter, since the effect of this invention can be achieved by approximately holding the effusion of the aromatic substance from straps and the like.

10 In Fig.2a, the aromatic substance can be injected into Fragrance container 4 from either Injection hole 8a or Exhaust hole 8b formed in Plugs 7a and 7b. The improved features of this embodiment are shown in Fig. 4 and 5. As shown in Fig. 4 and 5, one end 4a of the fragrance container 4 is inserted into one end 10c of a tubular injecting device 10 having hollow parts 10a and 10b that are formed to communicate in the center.

15 Also, End 4a of Fragrance container 4 is fixed to Injecting device 10 by inserting End 4a of Fragrance container 4 into a hollow part 11a in a fixing member 11, and then screwing a female screw 11b of Fixing member 11 on a male screw 10d of Injecting device 10 in order to secure Fixing member 11 on Injecting device 10. More specifically, End 4a of Fragrance container 4 is fixed in Injecting device 10 by means of Fixing member 11 by inserting End 4a of the tubular Fragrance container 4 into one end 10c of Injecting device 20 10.

In addition, the aromatic substance injected from Hollow part 10a in Injecting device 10 can not leak from Injecting device 10, since Male screw 12a in a cap member 12 is screwed on a male screw 10e formed in Hollow part 10a in Injecting device 10. The aromatic substance can be refilled with an injector and the like, by backing of Cap member

12, and poring the aromatic substance from Injecting device 10 into Fragrance container 4.

Accordingly, the above structure can solve the problem of leakage of the aromatic substance from the connection between Fragrance container 4 and the cap member, thereby proving as economical, and preventing the trouble of fragrance leakage when unnecessary.

5 In the above case, the fragrant ornament would be more valuable by forming a latching hole 12b in the above-mentioned cap member, and having an ornament such as Strap 1 connected to Latching hole 12b.

Certainly, Cap member 12 itself can be formed as Injecting device 10, and the both injecting devices can be connected. The loop ornaments such as bracelets and
10 necklaces suit to the above-described structure. As a preferred embodiment of the connection structure, the above-mentioned male and female screw structure can be used. Simple structure like a snap ring can also be used.

As mentioned in the above, the present invention provides a fragrant ornament, comprising as a part of the ornament a fragrance container, which is made of elastic
15 material and has fragrance release pores that completely or approximately hold the aromatic substance inside and generally release fragrance when the shape of the fragrance container is changed. Such fragrant ornament is economical since it releases the aromatic substance only when the shape of the fragrance container is changed by squashing or pulling. Moreover, the fragrance will not be released when unwanted.

20 A fragrance container as mentioned above is preferably capable of the elastic deformation obtained by changing its shape, so that the deformation enlarges the effective diameter of the fragrance release pores that generally are the same as or smaller than the effective diameter of the contained aromatic substance. This enables the fragrance not to be released unless the shape of the fragrance container is practically changed.

A fragrance container as mentioned above can be capable of the elastic deformation that enables the diameter of its fragrance release pores, which are completely or approximately closed at steady basis, to become larger than that of the aromatic substance by changing the shape of the fragrance container. This enables the fragrance
5 not to be released unless the shape of the fragrance container is practically changed.

A fragrance container that forms a part of the above-mentioned fragrant ornament can be the ornament body itself, or a core material that connects the ornament body. When the fragrance container forms as the core material, it can be applied to ornaments such as straps, bracelets, necklaces, key rings, earrings and the like. When the fragrance
10 container forms the ornament body itself, it can be applied to, for example, rings broaches, pendants, buckles, wallets, sent bags, underwear, shirts, and jackets. Also, the present invention can apply to, for example, anklets, straps for glasses, hair bands, employee ID card folders and their straps, belts, buckles, neckties, tiepins, chains for tiepins, brassieres, straps for brassieres, garters, garter belts, footwear, straps for footwear,
15 and antislipping parts for footwear.

A fragrance container that forms a part of the above-mentioned fragrant ornament can be a cord member attached to the ornament body. This enables the fragrance to be released only by pulling the container.

Also, a fragrance container as mentioned above or a part of its connected member
20 preferably has an injection hole for injecting the aromatic substance and an exhaust hole for exhausting air. This enables the aromatic substance to be added when it runs out.

The above-mentioned injection hole and/or the exhaust hole, which are generally closed or keep the effective diameter smaller than that of the aromatic substance, can change their shapes when injecting the aromatic substance, thereby allowing an aromatic

substance injecting device and the air to pass through the holes. With a simple structure, such injection hole and the exhaust hole can be formed.

As a typical example of the injecting device as mentioned above, an injector or a needle can be used. They have a convenient structure for poring the aromatic substance.

5 A fragrance container as mentioned above can comprises one tubular end, a tubular injecting device that is inserted into the tubular end, a fixing member that fixes the tubular end of the fragrance container to the injecting device by insertion, and a cap member that seals the opening of the other end of the injecting device, so that leakage of the aromatic substance from the connecting part between the fragrance container and the
10 sealing cap can be prevented, and solve the problem of uneconomical and unwanted release of the fragrance.

A sealing cap in the fragrance container as above mentioned can double as a connecting part with other parts, thereby connecting the fragrance container with accessories and the like, and the fragrant ornament therefore becomes more valuable as an
15 ornament.

An injecting device as mentioned above can comprise connecting function so that the fragrant ornament can be applied to loop ornaments such as bracelets.

Having described preferred embodiments of the invention with reference to the accompanying drawings, it is to be understood that the invention is not limited to those
20 precise embodiments, and that various changes and modifications may be effected therein by one skilled in the art without departing from the scope or spirit of the invention as defined in the appended claims.